

# Swann Gives Smith Reins In Vice Probe

District Attorney Announces Resources of Office Will Be Used Against Police Guilty of Graft

## Trial of Gunson Will Be Rushed Mayor Asks for Houses Given 'Protection'; Underworld Denizens Flee

Two hurriedly called conferences in the District Attorney's office yesterday were followed by the announcement that all the resources of that office were to be used in the immediate prosecution of policemen guilty of providing wholesale protection to underworld resorts.

This decision on the part of District Attorney Swann, closely following his assertion on Thursday that the vice investigation had not disclosed evidence of great importance, was accepted as proof that the prosecutor had been convinced that promised evidence of corruption actually had been obtained.

Action by the prosecutor came on the heels of a letter from Mayor Hylan, in which he asked that a list of the five hundred disorderly resorts mentioned as existing in a West Side inspection district be furnished him at once. The list has not yet been produced, but it was said that the Mayor would be given an answer "that would surprise him" within a short time.

### Judge Malone Calls Swann

Yesterday's conferences were precipitated by a summons to Mr. Swann from Judge Malone, who is in charge of the present grand jury. The conference, which was brief, appeared to be pointed. Persons who were in the courtroom when it was held described it as "charged with electricity."

Immediately after Mr. Swann's return to his own quarters his assistant, James E. Smith, who is in charge of the vice investigation, hurried to the courtroom. There was another conference, after which Mr. Swann and his assistant went into the office of the latter to discuss the evidence of collusion between police and underworld habitués already in the hands of the grand jury.

It was immediately after this discussion that Mr. Swann told newspaper men that the case against Detective Gunson, indicted on a charge of extorting money from a woman of the streets, would be rushed to trial. All traces of differences between him and his assistant, who had pictured the police situation as "an abominable required immediate treatment," had disappeared.

### After Crooked Lawyers

"I may add that we have been going into this affair and others closely associated with it for years. We thought we had the evidence against the lawyer who had been the king pin in the graft, conspiracy and other work of the unfortunate woman, but we only succeeded in getting one poor clerk sent to the penitentiary because money was paid to get him out."

"This is the first time I ever have succeeded in getting a woman who paid money to a policeman to stand up and support her story when it came to the trial. I think others will follow, and we may succeed in getting the crooked lawyer and lawyers who have made all this rottenness possible."

The District Attorney then disclosed for the first time that he had sought the aid of the Bar Association in an effort to reach at least one of the lawyers. But the association was really unable to act because of lack of corroborative evidence against him. The letter from Mayor Hylan, which was sent as the first official act of the Mayor after his return from Palm Beach, read as follows:

"I can assure you that you will have the fullest cooperation of myself as Mayor and of the Police Commissioner in eradicating any evil that may exist."

List To Be Produced

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## Denmark May Bar U. S. Goods

COPENHAGEN, March 5.—A bill designed to prevent all American imports into Denmark unless sanctioned by the financial council was introduced to-day in the Folkething by the Minister of Commerce. He described the measure as urgently necessary to prevent further decline in exchange.

## Diamond Queen Ends Life to Escape Arrest

Antoinette Bonner, Feared by Gem Dealers From Maiden Lane to Rotterdam, Trapped in Office

Antoinette Pinck Bonner, known variously as the "Diamond Queen" and "Miss Amethyst," feared by gem merchants from Rotterdam to Maiden Lane, came to the end of the trail yesterday in a dingy Park Row office.

Detective Thomas F. Smythe came upon her in the office of Joseph Brecher-Kisling, on the fourteenth floor of 15 Park Row. Smythe had a warrant charging Miss Bonner and Brecher-Kisling with the larceny of \$2,000 worth of diamonds from the New York Novelty Company, 621 Broadway.

The detective placed her under arrest, then spoke to her companion.

"I've got to take you, too," Smythe announced.

A sly smile behind him made him turn in time to see the woman draw a vial from her handbag and raise it to her lips. Smythe leaped toward her, but not in time to prevent her swallowing its contents.

### Woman Laughs at Death

"You can't take me," she said, and made a brave effort to laugh, groaned and sank to the floor.

The "Diamond Queen" was dead before an ambulance reached Volunteer Hospital with her. Doctors said the poison on her tongue had been cyanide of potassium.

Brecher-Kisling, who is fifty years old, pleaded not guilty to grand larceny. He was held by Magistrate Tombs and was held by examination next Thursday.

Almost seven years ago Miss Bonner, then twenty-five, and Joseph Brecher-Kisling, then thirty, were indicted for New York into conspiracy by dropping out of sight after it was alleged they had obtained on memorandum from Maiden Lane brokers precious stones valued at close to a quarter of a million dollars.

The operations charged against the pair became known early in November, 1913, when Francis E. Cocks, of 7 Maiden Lane, was arrested for failing to account for jewels he had obtained on memorandum from other dealers for the purpose of sale. He pleaded that he had let the gems out of his possession on the same memorandum of arrangement to the firm of Kisling and Bonner, who had offices at 47 West Thirty-fourth Street. Investigation while occupants closed and their erstwhile partner had been arrested, but he remembered having seen either of them since the middle of the preceding month.

### Trail Leads to Europe

It was recalled that Miss Bonner had often written a letter to go to Paris, and her partner's brother, who is a Parisian, might have fled to Bucharest, his native city. Incidentally, it was learned the man's real name was Brecher.

While detectives were discovering some \$25,000 worth of the missing diamonds in pawnshops and the grand jury was hearing the testimony upon which on November 19, 1913, indicted Miss Bonner and Brecher-Kisling, the high lights of their astounding career were being revealed.

Miss Bonner had entered the Rumanian's employ as a stenographer, but she soon showed so remarkable aptitude in his queer business that she became of as much consequence in the concern as herself. At that time she lived with three sisters at 38 West 116th Street.

The young woman was rather the reverse of pretty, but all who came into contact with her, and they were mostly of a discerning sort, proclaimed her to be peculiarly fascinating. She dressed richly and in the height of fashion and was in the habit of casually ornamenting herself with \$15,000 or \$20,000 worth of jewels.

She would get stones from Maiden Lane merchants to sell on commission to rich women. Brecher-Kisling, the authorities charged, depended for his sales largely on persons whose avarice he aroused by telling them the diamonds had been stolen and were disposed of at a bargain. But Miss Bonner, as far as was known, sold her sales quite legitimately. She made a great many of them in the beginning—so many, in fact, that Maiden Lane used to be crowded with her customers.

She was a woman of great credit and was able to see her, and her credit grew accordingly. Following her flight, it was stated that she was good

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## Apartments in St. Louis Go to Highest Bidders

Landlords Flooded With Offers of Better Prices Than Present Tenants Pay

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—Auctioneering yesterday to the highest bidder the newest step taken by St. Louis landlords to advance the high cost of living, according to notices which now are being sent out to tenants of apartments.

Charles V. Brady, a tenant in a six-family apartment at Spring and Shaw avenues, has received a letter signed by the secretary and treasurer of the owning company, in which it is announced that in the future the apartments are to be rented to the highest bidder.

The letter says that for several months the company has been flooded with offers of higher rentals than are now being paid for the apartments. The massive adds that as fast as the leases expire in the building bids will be advertised for and the apartments will go to the persons willing to pay the highest rental.

Other landlords have sent out similar notices of their intention to auction apartment leases to the highest bidder.

## 60-Mile Gale Sweeps City With Sleet

Drop in Temperature From 46 to 33 Degrees in Hour Followed by Severe Storm Late at Night

## Portion of Light System Wrecked Towns in Jersey Saved From Flood Danger by Arrival of Cold Wave

New Yorkers smiled yesterday afternoon when the heralded blizzard out of the Middle West reached here in the form of a warm rain. Last night the smile disappeared.

Suburbanites didn't smile at all until last evening, when the rain changed to sleet and then into a fine snow while the mercury fell below freezing.

While in the city the storm washed away tons of snow, during the day, in the country it threatened wholesale floods.

The sudden drop of temperature and the whirling sleet that raided New York last night made people here despair of ever getting their streets clean, but brought to persons in Jersey and Westchester the promise that their houses weren't to be swept away.

In the Bronx the run of water through the streets was more than the sewers, clogged as they were with snow and ice, could handle.

### Six Feet of Water in Cellar

In consequence, water invaded cellars, in some instances filling them to a depth of six feet. Later the sleet wrecked the overhead electric light wires, from 160th Street and Third Avenue to the University Heights into darkness.

The gentle downpour changed abruptly shortly after 9 p. m. into a howling blizzard, pushed out of the West by a sixty-mile an hour gale. Persons who were to the cross streets and into the world that looked like January at its worst. In an hour the mercury dropped from 46 to 33, and kept on falling, while the wind continued to pick up until men could scarcely stand against it.

On Fifth Avenue the storm attained such velocity that automobiles were forced to take to the cross streets and streets where the elevated structures broke its force in order to make their way.

A heavy plate glass window, twenty by twenty feet, in the Fifth Avenue, 707 Fifth Avenue, was blown in, showing a number of valuable paintings and antiques with snow and broken glass. The window was shattered, and the East Fifty-first Street station, heard the crash of glass and with the aid of passersby carried the collection from the window to the rear of the store.

In the window were two Japanese vases valued at several hundred dollars and a valuable picture by Jacopo Palma, called "Tobias and the Angel," valued at \$15,000.

A window of the same size in front of W. & J. Sloane & Co., decorators, at 575 Fifth Avenue, was smashed by the wind, the glass falling on a large rug, valued at \$10,000. The rug was rolled up and moved to a safe place.

The "cold snap" predicted by the Weather Bureau probably saved New Jersey from floods that might have been disastrous to the big freshet of 1902.

### Passaic Near Flood Point

At Caldwell, N. J., near where the Passaic and Pompton rivers join, trouble began yesterday afternoon. Brooks pouring down out of the Watchung Mountains already have torn great gullies in the roads. Not only a question of hours, if it rains and warm weather continue, before the Passaic will be over its banks. If it rises a foot or so further it will flood the river and reach Great Passaic Meadow.

At Pine Brook, near Caldwell, water from a mountain brook backed up and flooded the ground surrounding the schoolhouse. The youngsters were rescued by a boat.

At Singac, a few miles out of Paterson, the Passaic had risen a foot and a half in the twelve hours ending at 8 p. m. At the present rate it will be over its banks by noon to-day.

Wallington, between Paterson and Passaic, which suffered so severely in the big flood of 1902, again is threatened. Most of the cellars there were flooded last night.

### Seaside Bungalows Flooded

While in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens the storm only served to remove snow piles and bare hitherto unsuspected water.

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## Uprising in Portugal Reported; Frontiers Shut

Railway Strikers Killed in Lisbon; Serious Disorders Occur in Oporto

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LONDON, March 5.—Reports from Portugal say that there have been serious disorders in Lisbon and Oporto as the result of the strike of railway men and postal workers.

According to the dispatches, riots in the market places in Lisbon and the high prices brought a call for troops to assist the police. Many of the strikers were killed when they clashed with the troops, the advances add, and much property damage resulted.

The Portuguese Minister here denied a report that a Bolshevik government had been established in his country.

## English-French Loan To Be Paid

LONDON, March 5.—J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced to-night that England and France had agreed not to renew the Anglo-French loan of \$500,000,000, issued in the United States in 1915, and were taking steps for its repayment.

## F. H. Hitchcock Joins General Wood's Forces

Former Republican National Chairman After Tour of Southern States Enters Actively Into Campaign

Frank H. Hitchcock, former chairman of the Republican National Committee, last night joined the Leonard Wood National Campaign Committee forces and will have a good deal to do with the management of the general's drive for the Republican nomination for President.

Following a conference yesterday afternoon at the St. Regis attended by General Wood, Colonel William C. Procter, chairman of the Leonard Wood National Campaign Committee; Representative Norman J. Gould, Eastern campaign manager; and Mr. Hitchcock, Colonel Procter made the following statement:

"I am glad to announce that Frank H. Hitchcock, from now on until the national convention will devote his entire time to the conduct of the Wood campaign. I feel that with Mr. Hitchcock's entrance into the campaign we have an unbeatable combination."

### Just Ended Southern Tour

Significance is attached to the fact that Mr. Hitchcock recently finished his tour of the Southern States, where he saw most of the leaders. His long experience in practical politics, dating from the first French-British campaign, has given him a knowledge of the country and the Republican leaders all over the country and especially in the Southern States. Mr. Hitchcock remained in the South last night.

While he was in the South, a month ago the friends of Governor Lowden of Illinois passed the word around that Hitchcock was for Lowden and that the result of the campaign would be the result of the campaign would be demonstrated when he led a large block of delegates into the Lowden camp. Now the Wood men are saying that the Lowden men received from the French-British campaign his generalship by leading a considerable delegation to the Wood camp.

Mr. Hitchcock's most recent work has been in the French-British campaign, where this week indicates that the Leonard Wood State for the first time either is going Republican or so close to it that it will make the Democratic leaders in the South feel that they are in a tight spot.

Mr. Hitchcock saw the leaders there, and the French-British campaign. General Wood will get at least sixteen of the twenty-three delegates, the other seven going to Lowden and Harding.

Mr. Hitchcock spent about twelve hours in town yesterday, conferring with his Eastern managers, Representative Gould and Colonel Thomas W. Wood. General Wood said he was highly gratified over the aid accorded him wherever he has spoken. He was particularly gratified over the sincere and genuine assurances he had received from the French-British campaign for long periods to shake his hand.

### Proud of Uniform

After conferring with his Eastern managers and Mr. Hitchcock, General Wood left for Manchester, N. H., where he is scheduled to make several speeches to-day. Following his New Hampshire addresses he will return to Chicago. On March 15 he will go to South Dakota and deliver a series of lectures. Following his New Hampshire addresses he will return to Chicago. On March 15 he will go to South Dakota and deliver a series of lectures.

Various dispatches from the French-British campaign have been calling attention to the fact that in person to the fact that the political managers of Governor Lowden are constantly attempting to advance the interest of the French-British campaign for long periods to shake his hand.

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## Theatre Crowds Chase Gem Thief Negro Smashes Window With Brick; Is Caught With Ring in Pocket

A negro who had wrapped a red bandana around his head and brandished a knife, chased a crowd of people through a jewelry window at 158 West 125th Street at 8 o'clock last night. He thrust in his hand and seized several rings.

Herbert S. Seigerson, proprietor of the store, came running out flourishing a revolver and the negro fled, running toward Seventh Avenue, about 150 feet away. It was just about theater time and many people were in the street. Hundreds took up the chase.

Louis Reimer joined the hue and cry with his taxi and managed to head off the fugitive at Seventh Avenue. He was followed by a crowd of people. The negro was arrested. The prisoner, who was locked up at the West 123d Street police station, said he was Thaddeus Harris, of 144 West 144th Street, formerly a clerk in the Post Office.

According to the police a diamond ring valued at \$200 and still affixed to a card was found in his pocket, as well as two similar but empty cards, each marked \$500.

Seigerson said that about \$3,000 worth of rings were missing from his window and until late at night a crowd that was headless of the downtown helped Mr. Seigerson hunt for the missing jewelry on sidewalks and in gutters.

According to the police, the negro not only admitted the theft, but said he had been carrying the brick around in his handkerchief for two days, waiting for an opportunity to smash a shop window and steal something. The trouble was, the police say he told them, too many people used 125th Street.

## Turks Assail U. S. Mission For 22 Days

Relief Workers Shut Up in Marash While French, Aided by Armenians, Fight for Possession

## 10,000 Armenians Are Reported Slain Clergyman Describes Outrages and Atrocities Committed by Troops

ADANA, Asia Minor, Feb. 29 (By The Associated Press) (delayed).—Since the siege of Peking, foreigners have undergone no more nerve-racking experience than seventeen relief workers of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East, shut up for twenty-two days without outside communication in a mission compound at Marash. They were under a constraint of lead, while French troops, aided by Armenians, battled with Turkish Nationalists for possession of the city, more than half of which was burned during the engagement, which brought about a terrible loss of life.

The story is told in the diary of the Rev. C. T. S. Crathern, a Boston Y. M. C. A. secretary, who went through the siege and arrived at Adana on February 15.

The Rev. Mr. Crathern, Paul Snyder, Miss Helen Schultz, of Reading, Pa.; a French lieutenant and two Armenians attempted to leave Marash by automobile for Aintab, on January 20, but were driven back to Marash by a fusillade of bullets, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Crathern displayed the American flag.

### Turks Resort Occupation

The Turks had been resenting French occupation of Marash and other Cilician cities for many weeks. Mr. Crathern reports, and Algerian troops were engaged in a skirmish with Turkish bands when an American automobile appeared and drove fire from the Turks.

Mr. Crathern's diary says on January 21 he found Marash with its bazaars and shops closed and the Turks engaged in talking in small groups throughout the city.

At noon shots were heard by the relief workers, indicating that the long threatened clash in the city had started. French officials arrested several important Turkish officials, which, it was presumed, precipitated a clash at Aros. Shooting soon began in all parts of the city. The French sentinels believed an American hospital was being shelled and another French soldier was wounded.

Shooting continued throughout the night, and the Americans were awakened on the 22d by the sound of guns and flashes from exploding shells. An attack was made on the American hospital, the doctors and nurses having a narrow escape.

### Armenians Flee Through Streets

Fighting continued on the 23d, and through his field glasses Mr. Crathern said he could see Armenians fleeing through the city. The French sentinels were ordered to shoot them down while the Turkish snipers on the hills about the city shot at Armenians attempting to leave Marash. The diary says "it was pitiful to see them throw up their hands and scream while attempting to escape. We watched them fleeing over the hills until they reached our compound, some dropping wounded and others staggering into the mission grounds with wild eyes and purple faces, telling of the awful massacre just beginning."

On the 24th the Armenians confessed in order that the occupying forces might be able to correct the situation, but efforts to negotiate a cessation of hostilities failed. The French fired upon certain sections from which Turks were sniping.

"At night the city is in total darkness," the diary continues. "When a heavy bombardment is made, we ever go from one compound to another we creep along walls to escape."

### Backdown From Ultimatum

Following closely the semi-official paraphrase carried in press dispatches from London last Friday the Anglo-French note to the President shows a substantial backdown from the ultimatum submitted to the Jugo-Slavs. It asks him to join with the British and French governments in asking the Italians and Jugo-Slavs to enter upon direct negotiations based on a withdrawal by the other powers of all previous proposals; proposes that in the event of the failure of such negotiations the President join the British and French Premiers in a complete reconsideration of all the questions involved, with a view to offering a new basis of settlement.

Second—France will not consent to the government bring necessary firmness to bear in execution of the Versailles treaty, which he said could not be submitted to revision. Revision, Mr. Barthou asserted, would mean a renunciation of its rights, that France did not wish. The speaker requested the government to make France's position clear in the making of which they participated.

### Interpellations Set for March 18

The Chamber of Deputies, on the demand of Premier Millerand, to-day fixed March 18 as the date for interpellations on the foreign policy before the approaching submission of the peace treaty to Turkey.

Louis Barthou, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission, did not oppose the government's request, but declared he would not be bound by the Chamber and country in asking that the government bring necessary firmness to bear in execution of the Versailles treaty, which he said could not be submitted to revision. Revision, Mr. Barthou asserted, would mean a renunciation of its rights, that France did not wish. The speaker requested the government to make France's position clear in the making of which they participated.

The next meeting of the Allied Supreme Council will be held in Paris on a date that has not yet been fixed. It possibly will be the same as that set for the meeting of the Council for the league of nations, March 12.

As has been forecast, the meeting of the Council to follow this probably will be held in San Remo, although there is a possibility that the session will take place in Rome.

## Democrats Ask Wilson To Say if Treaty Shall Be Ratified or Rejected

Accepts Invitation to Join Proposal for Direct Parley Between Italy and Jugo-Slavia

## Wilson Ready To Aid Allied Adriatic Plan

WASHINGTON, March 5.—President Wilson's latest note to the Allied governments regarding the Adriatic settlement, it was believed in official quarters to-day, accepts the invitation of the British and French premiers to cooperate with them in making a proposal to the Italians and Jugo-Slavs urging direct negotiations between them, but he refuses to make this acceptance conditional on the Anglo-French contention that the Treaty of London shall stand if all other efforts at compromise fail.

The President, it is understood, reiterates his opposition to the Treaty of London as an alternative solution of the Adriatic controversy, and declares that his objection to the pact is fundamental in that he regards the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary as having changed completely the conditions under which the secret conventions were drawn.

Every effort is being made by the State Department to keep the contents of the President's note secret until Monday. The department, however, made public the texts of five communications regarding the Adriatic dispute which had not been published. They are:

### Five Communications Published

An Italian memorandum of January 6, 1920, from Premier Nitti to Premier Lloyd George, setting forth the basis upon which Italy would consent to a reopening of the negotiations on the basis of a modification of the Allied-American proposals of December 9, 1919.

The British-French proposal of January 9, modifying the December 9 proposal and stating, as an alternative, the readiness of these governments to return to the provisions of the London pact of 1915.

The Italian memorandum of January 10, accepting the compromise proposed by the French and British premiers.

The Jugo-Slavs reply to the British-French proposal, submitted to Jugo-Slavia as a virtual ultimatum to accept it or the London pact.

Memorandum of the British and French premiers, replying to President Wilson's note of February 25, in which the latter insisted on a return to the terms of the December 9 Allied-American proposal, expressing a willingness to accept a substitute mutually negotiated between the Italian and Jugo-Slavs governments.

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## German Royalists Are for Monarchy

BERLIN, March 5.—German royalists have organized a party "to comprise all men and women who do not approve of the present form of government." Its headquarters will be at Leipzig. The announced object of the party will be to "coordinate and organize the nation's monarchical elements."

## Seven Pastors Accuse "Dry" League Chief

Two Directors Are Ready to Support Charges of Freeman Against Anderson, Asserts Cuvillier

ALBANY, March 5.—Seven ministers of the gospel, two of them directors of the Anti-Saloon League, have offered to testify against William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the league, before the Assembly Judiciary Committee, according to Assemblyman Louis A. Cuvillier.

"These clergymen," said Cuvillier to-day, "will corroborate much of the testimony that the Rev. William H. Freeman has offered to give. We do not intend to make public the names of these ministers until we have their formal statements before us."

Some of these ministers have been in conference to-day with members of the Judiciary Committee, while others have written of their willingness to testify. Their testimony, it is said, will go far toward proving the charges made by the Rev. Mr. Freeman that the Anti-Saloon League was interested in prohibition only as a means of "government of the people by coercion."

Cuvillier declared that there is a subtle, underground attempt being made by certain legislators to suppress the investigation, which was ordered by the Assembly Monday night by a vote of 61 to 52.

"But I'm not worrying," said Cuvillier. "They will have to go through with it."

### Fear Anderson's Testimony

One of the reasons advanced for the attempt to suppress the investigation is fear that Anderson may testify to the report in circulation a year ago that two legislators during the last session received \$20,000 each in the shape of retainers from liquor men. Both men have introduced "wet" legislation.

Cuvillier declared that the investigation would reveal that the investigation in addition to coercing legislators and other agents of the government existed largely for the purpose of exposing the "wet" legislators in the movement. He said he was assured of a large number of witnesses to substantiate the charge made by the Rev. Mr. Freeman—a Presbyterian minister of Carlisle, Schenectady County, and a former worker for the league—that the league hoodwinked devout church members.

It is believed the investigation of the league and its officers will not get under way before the end of the month, as Assemblyman Louis M. Martin, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has announced that the Anti-Saloon League inquiry will not be taken up until the Socialist trial is ended. But this does not mean that intended witnesses for the league will be unable to testify.

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## German Opera and Movies Coming

Max Reinhardt to Produce Berlin Successes in Large Cities of U. S.